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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,131	08/18/2003	Kevin D. Curham	9328.105065	3304
20786	7590	12/22/2005	EXAMINER	
KING & SPALDING LLP 191 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E. 45TH FLOOR ATLANTA, GA 30303-1763				CORDRAY, DENNIS R
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1731		

DATE MAILED: 12/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/643,131	CURHAM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dennis Cordray	1731

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/18/03, 1/18/05.

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3-6, 8-18 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rohlf (EP 0599440).

Claims 1, 3-5, 8-9 and 20-21: Rohlf discloses a papermaking process wherein a composition comprising a nonionic surfactant is contacted with the pulp and papermaking surfaces to control the deposition of pitch onto the papermaking surfaces (Abstract). Numerous examples are given of nonionic surfactants having HLBs between 12 and 18 (pp 8-10, Tables 1-3). Rohlf discloses that the treatment is effective for natural (virgin) pulp (p 2, lines 56-57). Rohlf also discloses that the treatment can be continuous (p 6, line 49).

Claim 6: Rohlf discloses that suitable nonionic polymers include ethoxylated alkyl phenols and alcohols (p 3, lines 42-46). The examples previously indicated having the claimed range of HLB would possess the claimed degree of ethoxylation.

Claims 10, 11: The compositions disclosed by Rohlf are the same as those claimed in the instant invention. Where the claimed and prior art apparatus or product are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252,

1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). In other words, when the structure recited in the reference is substantially identical to that of the claims, the claimed properties or functions are presumed to be inherent. Thus, the compositions disclosed by Rohlf in an amount effective for "controlling pitch deposits derived from natural pulp" (p 3, lines 31 and 32) would not adversely affect the sizing of paper produced and would not increase water retention of the paper.

Claims 12, 22: Rohlf discloses that the papermaking operation includes a felt dewatering stage and that the composition can be sprayed onto the felt using a shower system (p 6, lines 39-41, 51-52). Rohlf also teaches that paper machine dewatering felts are susceptible to pitch deposits, which block the felts and hinder drainage (p 2, lines 15-16).

Claim 13: It is well known that pulp suspensions that include recycled fibers usually contain excess anionic charges, thus have a cationic demand (as taught by Persson et al (6100322), col 1, lines 22-31). The pulp used in the instant invention can include recycled fibers and thus would inherently have a cationic demand.

Claims 14-18: Rohlf discloses that the composition can include a nonionic surfactant and a cationic polymer in the ratio of 50:1. Such a composition "consists essentially" of the nonionic surfactant. Rohlf also discloses that the composition can be applied at full strength (i.e.-without solvent) (p 6, lines 51-52). Rohlf does not disclose any other agents in the process, therefore anticipates that the composition can be used in the absence of wet strength resins, anionic agents and other deposition control agents.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rohlf.

Claim 2: Rohlf discloses that the composition also comprises a cationic polymer and that the cationic polymer alone is effective in treating sticky materials derived from secondary (recycled) fiber pulps whereas the nonionic surfactant was needed for treating pitch in natural pulp (p 3, lines 37-41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to treat the natural pulp separately prior to mixing with the secondary pulp in view of Rohlf in order to save on costs and avoid wasting chemicals.

Claim 23: Rohlf discloses a variety of nonionic surfactants with high HLB values. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substitute one surfactant for the other in view of Rohlf as functionally equivalent options.

Claims 7 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rohlf in view of Barnett et al (4861429).

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Claim 7: Rohlf discloses that suitable nonionic polymers include block copolymers of alkylene oxides (p 3, lines 42-46). Rohlf does not disclose the structural description of the block copolymers.

Barnett et al teaches that nonionic surfactants are known in the art for controlling deposition of pitch and stickies in the papermaking felts (col 2, lines 25-27). Barnett et al also discloses that the suitable nonionic surfactants include block copolymers of ethylene oxide (EO) and propylene oxide (PO) having the structure



where A and C are 1300 – 5000 molecular weight and B is 2000 – 5000 molecular weight (col 4, lines 16-25). The compositions significantly overlap those claimed in the instant invention.

The art of Rohlf, Barnett et al and the instant invention are analogous in that they pertain to inhibiting pitch deposition in papermaking processes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the claimed block copolymers in the contaminant composition of Rohlf in view of Barnett et al to as well known and functionally equivalent options.

Claim 19: Rohlf does not disclose that a second composition can be applied to the pres felt from the dewatering stage.

Barnett et al teaches that typical prior art methods used surfactant emulsification of contaminants and surfactant wetting of felts (col 2, line 68 and col 3, lines 1-5). The art of Rohlf, Barnett et al and the instant invention are analogous in that they pertain to

inhibiting pitch deposition in papermaking processes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply a second contaminant deposition control composition to the press felt from the press felt dewatering stage in the process of Rohlf in view of Barnett et al to make the felt fibers less receptive to pitch deposits.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure [Harold et al (2743179), Langley et al (4913775), Dreisbach et al (5266166), Hendriks et al (6171445), Linhart et al (6303002), Pease et al (5256254)]. They pertain to other compositions and methods used to inhibit pitch deposition in papermaking processes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis Cordray whose telephone number is 571-272-8244. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F, 7:30 -4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steven Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1189. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*DRC*  
DRC

*Steven P. Griffin*  
STEVEN P. GRIFFIN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700